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(71) Applicant : FUJITSU TEN LTD

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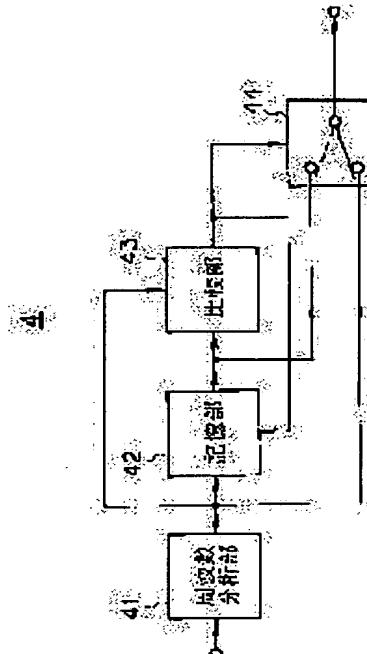
(72) Inventor : KAMIMURA MASATSUGU
SHIMA NOBUKAZU
YASUKI HISANORI

(54) MILLIMETER RADAR WAVE DISTANCE AND VELOCITY MEASURING DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To prevent dispersion associated with counting measurement to stably measure distances and velocities by using the current peak frequency when it is within a specified range around the previous frequency or the previous frequency when it is not within that range.

CONSTITUTION: A frequency analysis part 41 analyzes the frequency of beat signals to determine the respective peak frequencies of the rising and falling sides of modulated frequencies. A comparison part 43 compares a peak frequency most recently entered with the previous frequency read out from a storage part 42 to use the current peak frequency to determine distances and velocities when it is within a specified range around the previous frequency or the previous frequency when it is not within that range. This constitution allows distances and velocities to be stably determined even if the results of the analysis of beat signals are scattering since the peak frequency is determined based on a captured target.



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(71) 出願人 000237592
富士通テン株式会社
兵庫県神戸市兵庫区御所通1丁目2番28号
上村 正継
(72) 発明者 兵庫県神戸市兵庫区御所通1丁目2番28号
富士通テン株式会社内
島 伸和
兵庫県神戸市兵庫区御所通1丁目2番28号
富士通テン株式会社内
安木 寿教
兵庫県神戸市兵庫区御所通1丁目2番28号
富士通テン株式会社内
(74) 代理人 弁理士 青木 朗 (外4名)

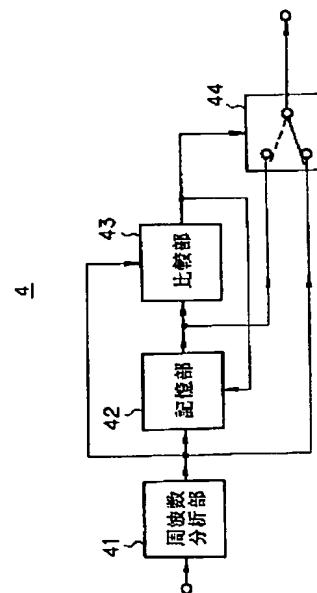
(54) 【発明の名称】ミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 本発明は連続波レーダの送信信号に周波数変調を施し同時に目標からの反射信号を受信して距離、速度を測定するに際し、ノイズ等により測定されるピート信号のピーク周波数がバラツキ、このため距離及び速度が不安定になるのを防止することを目的とする。特に本発明では複数の目標に対する信号処理装置に言及する。

【構成】 ミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置において、ピート信号を周波数分析して周波数変調の周波数の上昇側及び下降側でそれぞれピーク周波数を求め、今回のピーク周波数が前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を、今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる。複数の目標に対する上昇側及び下降側でのピーク周波数について、同様にして求める。測定する間の速度を一定として、今回の周波数を予測し、これを前回のピーク周波数として用いる。

図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】連続波レーダの送信信号の送信信号に周波数変調を施して適当に繰り返して行い、受信信号と送信信号とのビート信号から距離及び速度を求めるミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置において、前記ビート信号を周波数分析して前記周波数変調の周波数の上昇側及び下降側でそれぞれピーク周波数を求め、今回のピーク周波数が前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いることを特徴とするミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置。

【請求項2】複数の目標に対する上昇側及び下降側でのピーク周波数について、該今回のピーク周波数が該前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる請求項1記載のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置。

【請求項3】該今回のピーク周波数と該前回のピーク周波数とを測定する間の速度を一定として、該今回の周波数を予測し、該今回の周波数と該予測値を比較して、該今回のピーク周波数が該前回のピーク周波数を中心とする該所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる請求項1記載のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置。

【請求項4】受信信号と送信信号とのビート信号から得られた過去の複数の距離及び速度からそれぞれ線型予測により今回の距離及び速度を求め、この距離及び速度から今回の上昇側及び下降側の予測ピーク周波数を推測する請求項3記載のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

$$f = \{ f_u (u_p) + f_d (d_{own}) \} / 2 \quad \dots (5)$$

$$f_p = \{ f_u (u_p) - f_d (d_{own}) \} / 2 \quad \dots (6)$$

として信号を処理して、すなわちこの f 、 f_p から目標の距離と速度をそれぞれ別々に求めることができる。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで従来のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置では目標が単一の場合には、上述のビート信号の波形が正弦波をなすため、このビート信号をパルスカウントして距離等が数十 msec 毎に計測されていた。しかしながら従来のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置を、例えば自動車に搭載して使用し計測結果を出すのに瞬間、瞬間の実データのみで計算すると移動する目標の数による上記正弦波が歪みや、目標での反射状態により、該ビート信号の計測結果にバラツキが生じて速

* 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は連続波レーダの送信信号に周波数変調を施し同時に目標からの反射信号を受信して距離、速度を測定するためのミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置に関する。特に本発明ではノイズ等により測定されるビート信号のピーク周波数がバラツキ、このため距離及び速度が不安定になるのを防止することを目的とする。

【0002】

10 【従来の技術】従来このような分野のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置に関する技術としては、「レーダ技術」（社団法人：電子情報通信学会）に記載されたものがあった。連続波レーダの送信信号の送信信号に周波数変調を施して適当に繰り返して行い、受信信号とビートをとると、ビート周波数 f は、

$$f = 4R \cdot f_m \cdot \Delta f / c \quad \dots (1)$$

として表せる。ここに R は目標までの距離、 f_m は周波数変調の繰り返し周波数、 Δf は周波数偏移幅、 c は光速を表す。従ってビート周波数 f が得られると目標までの距離が求められる。

20 【0003】次に目標が移動している場合には、ドップラ効果により送信信号と受信信号との関係では、ビート信号周波数 f は、固定した目標の場合のビート信号周波数 f にドップラ周波数 f_p が重畠し、その方向が各変調サイクル毎に上昇 (u_p) 又は下降 (d_{own}) を交互に変わり、ドップラ周波数 f_p を、

$$f_p = 2 \cdot f_0 \cdot V / c \quad \dots (2)$$

ここで f_0 は送信中心周波数で $f_0 = N / f_s$ 、 $N : FFT$ (高速フーリエ変換器) のポイント数、 f_s : サンプリング周波数、 V : 目標との相対速度と表し、とすると、すなわち目標に対してビート信号の上昇側及び下降がわの周波数は下記のように表せる。

$$f_{u_p} (u_p) = f - f_p \quad \dots (3)$$

$$f_{d_{own}} (d_{own}) = f + f_p \quad \dots (4)$$

したがって変調の各半サイクル毎に、 $f_{u_p} (u_p)$ と $f_{d_{own}} (d_{own})$ を別々に測定すれば、

$$f = \{ f_{u_p} (u_p) + f_{d_{own}} (d_{own}) \} / 2 \quad \dots (5)$$

$$f_p = \{ f_{u_p} (u_p) - f_{d_{own}} (d_{own}) \} / 2 \quad \dots (6)$$

度及び距離表示が不安定になるという問題がある。

40 【0006】したがって本発明は上記課題に鑑みビート信号の計数測定にバラツキを防止して距離及び速度を安定に表示できるミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置を提供することを目的とする。

【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は前記問題点を解決するために、連続波レーダの送信信号の送信信号に周波数変調を施して適当に繰り返して行い、受信信号と送信信号とのビート信号から距離及び速度を求めるミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置において、前記ビート信号を高速フーリエ変換器 (FFT) を用いて周波数分析して前

記周波数変調の周波数の上昇側及び下降側でそれぞれピーク周波数を求める。このピーク周波数分析は変調周期毎に連続的に行われる。今回のピーク周波数が前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる。また、複数の目標に対する上昇側及び下降側でのピーク周波数についても同様に、該今回のピーク周波数が該前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる。さらに、該今回のピーク周波数と該前回のピーク周波数とを測定する間の速度を一定として、該今回の周波数を予測し、該今回の周波数と該予測値を比較して、該今回のピーク周波数が該前回のピーク周波数を中心とする該所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いる。逆に過去の複数の距離及び速度からそれぞれ線型予測により今回の距離及び速度を求め、この距離及び速度から今回の上昇側及び下降側のピーク周波数を予測するようにしてもよい。

【0008】

【作用】本発明のミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置によれば、今回のピーク周波数が前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いることにより、ビート信号のFFTの結果がノイズ等の影響でバラツイテも一度目標を捕らえると、それを基準にピーク周波数を対応をとるため安定した距離及び速度を得ることができる。また同一目標を捕らえているという情報も得ることができる。複数の目標に対する上昇側及び下降側でのピーク周波数についても同様にすることにより、FFTで捕らえられた全てのピーク周波数に対して安定した距離及び速度を導出できる。さらに、該今回のピーク周波数と該前回のピーク周波数とを測定する間の速度を一定として、該今回の周波数を予測し、該今回の周波数と該予測値を比較するようにしたので、前回のピーク周波数がノイズ等で連続してバラツイテも予測値により安定して、その後にノイズ等がなくなつてもその間のピーク周波数を予測しているので今回のピーク周波数を上記所定幅の範囲に捕らえてその後も安定して距離及び速度を提供できる。過去の複数の距離及び速度から今回の上昇側及び下降側のピーク周波数を予測するこ

とによって予測精度が向上する。

【0009】

【実施例】以下本発明の実施例について図面を参照して説明する。図1は本発明の実施例に係るミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置の全体構成を示す図である。本図に示すミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置は、三角波変調の連続波信号を送信しこれと目標で反射した受信信号とを混合してビート信号を形成するセンサ1と、サンプリングしたときに該センサ1の信号が折り返しをおこさないように10高域信号を除去する低域通過フィルタ2と、該低域通過フィルタ2からのアナログ信号をデジタル信号に変換するA/D (Analog to Digital Converter) 変換器3と、該A/D変換器3からのデジタル信号に変換されたビート信号を周波数分析し、距離及び速度の信号に処理するためにDSP (Digital Signal Processor) で構成される信号処理部4と、該信号処理部4で得られた距離及び速度データを表示するための制御を行うコントローラ5と、該コントローラ5で制御されたデータを表示する表示部6とを含む。

【0010】図2は図1のセンサの出力信号の形成を示す図である。本図(a)の実線で示すように、センサ1から3角波変調の連続の送信信号が送信され、点線で示すように目標で反射された信号がセンサ1で受信される。さらに本図(b)に示すように、3角波変調の上昇側でビート信号 f_u と下降側でビート信号 f_d が図示しない混合器で形成される。なお、本図に用いられている記号、符号は従来技術で説明したものと同様である。

【0011】図3は図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図である。本図に示すように、該信号処理部4は、周波数変調の繰り返し周波数 f_m に関して単位時間 $1/f_m$ とした間隔で該A/D変換器3からのビート信号の周波数をFFT (高速フーリエ変換器) で分析する周波数分析部41と、該周波数分析部41で分析されて求められたビート信号の分析結果である上昇側及び下降側のピーク周波数 A_u 及び A_d を記憶する記憶部42と、該周波数分析部41からのピーク周波数と該記憶部42からの前回のピーク周波数を比較する比較部43と、通常は該周波数分析部41からの信号を出力し該比較部43からの制御信号があったときに該記憶部42からの出力信号を出力するスイッチ部44とを含む。

【0012】図4は図3に示す信号処理部による信号処理のフローチャートである。本図に示すように、該周波数分析部41でピーク周波数が求められ(ステップ1)、該記憶部42で該ピーク周波数が記憶更新される(ステップ2)。該比較部43では、該周波数分析部41からの今回入力した $A_u(T)$ 及び $A_d(T)$ と該記憶部42からの前回入力した $A_u(T-1)$ 及び $A_d(T-1)$ とを比較して、下記式が満たされるか否かを判断する。

5

$$\begin{aligned} A_u(T-1) - \Delta &\leq A_u(T) \leq \\ A_d(T-1) - \Delta &\leq A_d(T) \end{aligned}$$

ここでTは上述の単位時間 $1/f_m$ により計測される時間である。さらに Δ は該単位時間 $1/f_m$ の間に目標が相対的に移動するとによって変化し得る該 $A_u(T)$ 及び $A_d(T)$ の変化量やノイズを考慮して決定され、例えば Δ を距離に換算すれば約2mに設定してもよい(ステップ3)。これは自動車間の相対速度を例えれば $100\text{Km}/h$ 、 $1/f_m = 50\text{m sec}$ としてこの間に目標が移動する距離が約 1.4m に相当することに対応する。

上記式が満たされれば、後段に今回入力した $A_u(T)$ 、 $A_d(T)$ が送出される(ステップ4)。逆に上記式が満たされなければ、今回入力した $A_u(T)$ 、 $A_d(T)$ に代わって前回入力した $A_u(T-1)$ 、 $A_d(T-1)$ が該スイッチ部44によって後段に送出される(ステップ5)。この場合には、該記憶部42では該 $A_u(T)$ 、 $A_d(T)$ に代わって $A_u(T-1)$ 、 $A_d(T-1)$ が記憶されつぎの比較の基準になる。

【0014】図5は図4のフローチャートで処理される信号の状態を示す図である。本図は上記信号処理を理解し易くするために上昇側についてのみ説明するものであり、本図を参照しながら要約すれば、前回の信号と比較して今回の信号が所定幅にあれば、今回の信号が正しいと判断これを用いるが今回の信号が所定幅になればノ*

t :	T	T+1	T+2	T+3
目標A :	(A_u, A_d)	(a_1, x_1)	(a_2, x_2)	(a_3, y_3)
目標B :	(B_u, B_d)	(b_1, y_1)	(c_2, z_2)	(c_3, z_3)

上式(5)、(6)により、それぞれの組み合わせで f_u 、 f_d を求め、これより距離、速度が安定して得られる。図6において上昇側にある b_1 、 b_2 は目標A、Bにも属さず、新たな目標とも解されるが、下降側に対応するピーク周波数がないのでノイズと判断される。かくして従来では測定された複数のピーク周波数がある場合にはどの目標に属するか否か判断が困難であったが本実施例により同一目標に対するものであることが安定して認識できるようになった。

【0017】以上の説明では今回のピーク周波数と前回※

$$R = (c / (4 \cdot \Delta f)) \cdot (N / f_s) \cdot (f_u + f_d) \quad \dots (9)$$

$$V = (c \cdot f_s) / (4 \cdot f_0 \cdot N) \cdot (N / f_s) \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (10)$$

なお下線部分はFFT周波数分解能で正規化される。

【0019】したがって距離R、速度Vは下記のように省略されて表せる。

$$R = a \cdot (f_u + f_d) \quad \dots (11)$$

★

$$a = (c / (4 \cdot \Delta f)) \cdot (N / f_s) \quad \dots (13)$$

$$b = (c \cdot f_s) / (4 \cdot f_0 \cdot N) \cdot (N / f_s) \quad \dots (14)$$

そこで速度Vを一定として、前回から今までの測定時間 Δt とすると距離 R_0 は下記式で表せる。

$$【0020】 R_0 = V \cdot \Delta t + R \quad \dots (15)$$

よって今回得られる上昇側及び下降側のピーク周波数を

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$$\begin{aligned} A_u(T-1) + \Delta &\dots (7) \\ A_d(T-1) + \Delta &\dots (8) \end{aligned}$$

*ノイズの影響を受けているとして除外する。したがって、目標が一度捕らえられると、それを基準に周波数のピークの対応をとるため結果を安定して捕らえることができかつ同じ目標をとらえているという情報をも得ることができる。

【0015】以上の説明では目標が単一の場合を対象としたが、目標が複数の場合であっても適用できる。以下10にその説明を行う。t=Tのとき目標A、Bがとらえられ、そのピーク周波数を (A_u, A_d) 、 (B_u, B_d) であったとする。図6は複数の目標の場合に処理される信号の状態を示す図である。本図では上昇側のピーク周波数について示し、t=T+1でのピーク周波数 a_1 、 b_1 が得られ、 $A_u(T) - \Delta \leq a_1 \leq A_u(T) + \Delta$ を満たすのでピーク周波数 a_1 は目標Aに対応する。同様に、 b_1 も目標Bに対応する。以下t=T+2、T+3のとき、 a_2 は目標A、 c_2 は目標B、 a_3 は目標A、 c_3 は目標Bに対応する。下降側について20も同様の処理を行い、目標Aに対応するものが順に x_1 、 x_2 、 y_3 、目標Bに対応するものが y_1 、 z_2 、 z_3 であったとすると下記のようになる。

【0016】

※のピーク周波数とを直接比較したが、今回のピーク周波数が連続してノイズによると判断され、前回のピーク周波数が更新されないため、次に今回のピーク周波数がノイズによるものではなく真のものでも上記 Δ の範囲に入らなくなる虞がある。したがって前回のピーク周波数から下記のように今回のピーク周波数を予測して、該予測値と今回のピーク周波数とを比較する。

【0018】上記式(5)、(6)より、直接距離、速度を求めると下記のようになる。

$$\star V = b \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (12)$$

ここで a 、 b は(9)、(10)式から得られる定数である。

★

$$a = (c / (4 \cdot \Delta f)) \cdot (N / f_s) \quad \dots (13)$$

$$b = (c \cdot f_s) / (4 \cdot f_0 \cdot N) \cdot (N / f_s) \quad \dots (14)$$

それぞれ f_u 及び f_d とすると、 R_0 、 V は下記式になる。

$$R_0 = a \cdot (f_u + f_d) \quad \dots (16)$$

$$V = b \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (17)$$

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これより、

$$(f_u 1 + f_d 1) = R_0 / a \quad \dots (18)$$

$$R_0 = a \cdot (f_u + f_d) + \Delta t \cdot b \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (20)$$

したがって、(18)、(19)式より、

$$\begin{aligned} f_u 1 &= 1/2 \cdot (R_0 / a - V / b) \\ &= 1/2 \cdot (f_u + f_d + (b/a) \cdot \Delta t \cdot (f_u - f_d)) \\ &\quad - (f_u - f_d) \\ &= f_u + (b/2a) \cdot \Delta t \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_d 1 &= 1/2 \cdot (R_0 / a + V / b) \\ &= 1/2 \cdot (f_u + f_d + (b/a) \cdot \Delta t \cdot (f_u - f_d)) \\ &\quad + (f_u - f_d) \\ &= f_d + (b/2a) \cdot \Delta t \cdot (f_u - f_d) \quad \dots (22) \end{aligned}$$

この予測値 $f_u 1$ 及び $f_d 1$ を図3の例えれば比較部43で演算させて、これを前回のピーク周波数として今回のピーク周波数と比較するようにしてもよい。かくして目標に対するピーク周波数の測定の安定性が増加する。

【0021】次に予測値 $f_u 1$ 及び $f_d 1$ の精度を向上する手段について説明する。ビート信号のFFTの結果ではノイズ等の影響でバラツキがあり一方実際得られるべき結果についてその変化が小さいものである。したがって、過去のデータ又は結果を数ブロック分フィルタ処理してその結果のデータを組み合わせて計測の安定を図る手段について以下に説明する。

【0022】図7は(11)及び(12)式から得られた速度信号Vから予測速度信号V0を推定する回路を示す。本図(a)に示す回路は、FIRフィルタで構成され、例として単位時間 $1/f_m$ だけ信号をそれぞれ遅延するために直列接続する4つの遅延器と、各該遅延器の出力に接続され、各計数 $1/4$ を有する乗算器と、各該乗算器の出力を加算する加算器からなり、これによって本図(b)に示すように、過去の時間 $T-4$ 、 $T-3$ 、 $T-2$ 及び $T-1$ の速度信号から T における速度信号 V_0 を予測できる。

【0023】図8は(11)及び(12)式から得られた距離信号 R_0 から予測距離信号 R_{00} を推定する回路を示す。本図(a)に示す回路は、FIRフィルタで構成され、例として単位時間 $1/f_m$ だけ信号をそれぞれ遅延するために直列接続する4つの遅延器と、入力側から第一段の遅延器の出力及び最終段の遲延器の出力に接続され、各計数 $-1/3$ 及び $4/3$ を有する乗算器と、各該乗算器の出力を加算する加算器からなり、これによって本図(b)に示すように、過去の距離信号によるデータが短時間では直線性を有するものとして、過去の時間 $T-4$ 、 $T-3$ 、 $T-2$ 及び $T-1$ の速度信号から T における距離信号 R_{00} を予測できる。こようにして得られた速度信号 V_0 及び距離信号 R_{00} について(1.6)及び(1.7)から $f_u 1$ 及び $f_d 1$ を求めることにより、さらに予測値の精度が向上することになる。

【0024】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、今

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回のピーク周波数が前回のピーク周波数を中心とする所定幅の範囲にあるときには、該今回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用い、該今回のピーク周波数が上記所定幅の範囲にないときには、該前回のピーク周波数を距離及び速度を導出するために用いるようにしたので、安定した距離及び速度を得ることができる。また複数の目標に対する上昇側及び下降側でのピーク周波数についても同様にし各目標にたいしても同様の効果がえられる。さらに、該今回のピーク周波数と該前回のピーク周波数とを測定する間の速度を一定として、該今回の周波数を予測し、該今回の周波数と該予測値を比較するようにして前記と同様に距離及び速度を得るようにしたので、安定度が増加する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例に係るミリ波レーダ距離速度測定装置の全体構成を示す図である。

【図2】図1のセンサの出力信号の形成を示す図である。

【図3】図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図である。

【図4】図3に示す信号処理部による信号処理のフローチャートである。

【図5】図4のフローチャートで処理される信号の状態を示す図である。

【図6】複数の目標の場合に処理される信号の状態を示す図である。

【図7】(18)及び(19)式に用いられている速度信号Vを求める回路を示す。

40 【図8】(18)及び(19)式に用いられている距離信号 R_0 を求める回路を示す。

【符号の説明】

1…センサ

2…低域通過フィルタ

3…A/D変換器

4…信号処理部

5…コントローラ

6…表示器

4.1…周波数分析部

4.2…記憶部

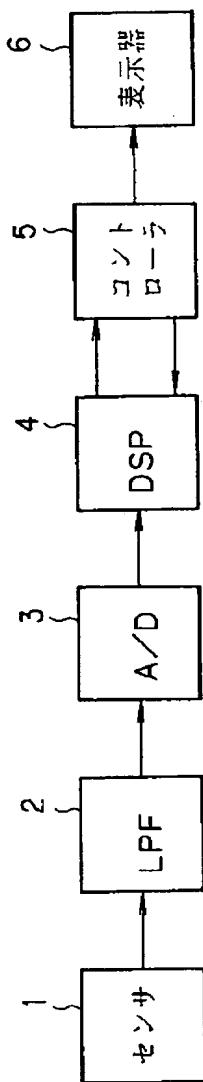
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43…比較部

44…スイッチ部

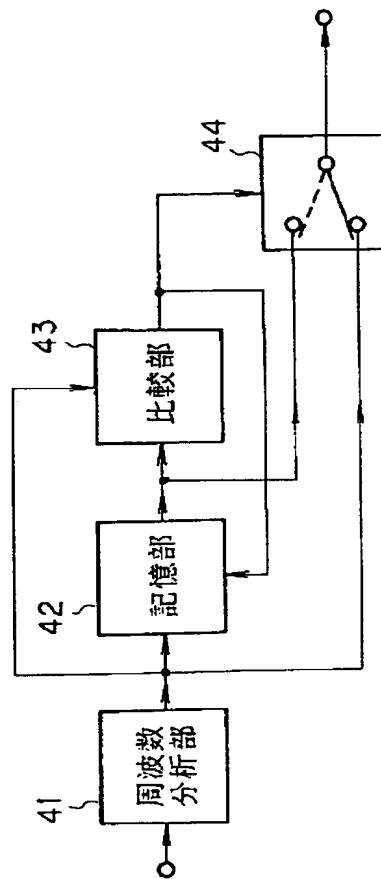
【図1】

本発明の実施例に係るミリ波レーダ距離速度
測定装置の全体構成を示す図



【図3】

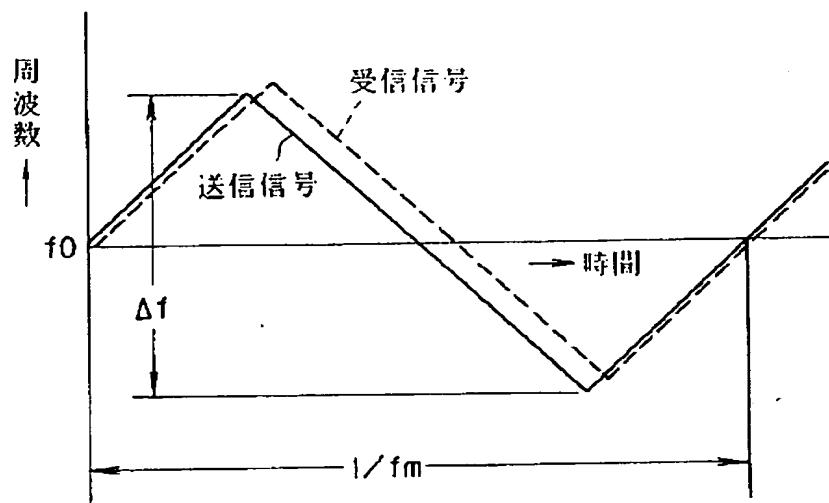
図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図



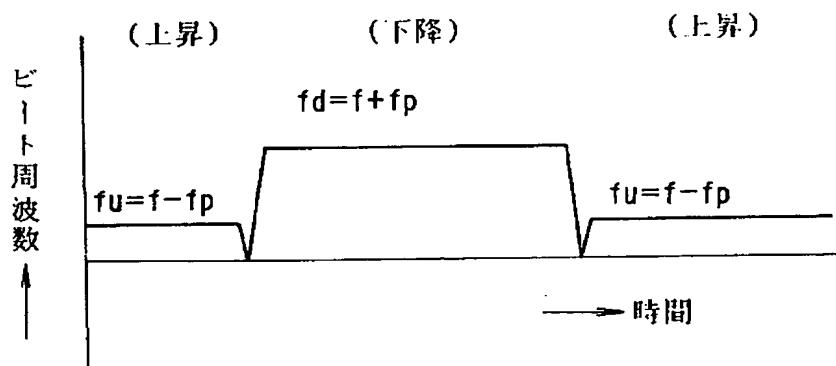
【図2】

図1のセンサの出力信号の形成を示す図

(a)

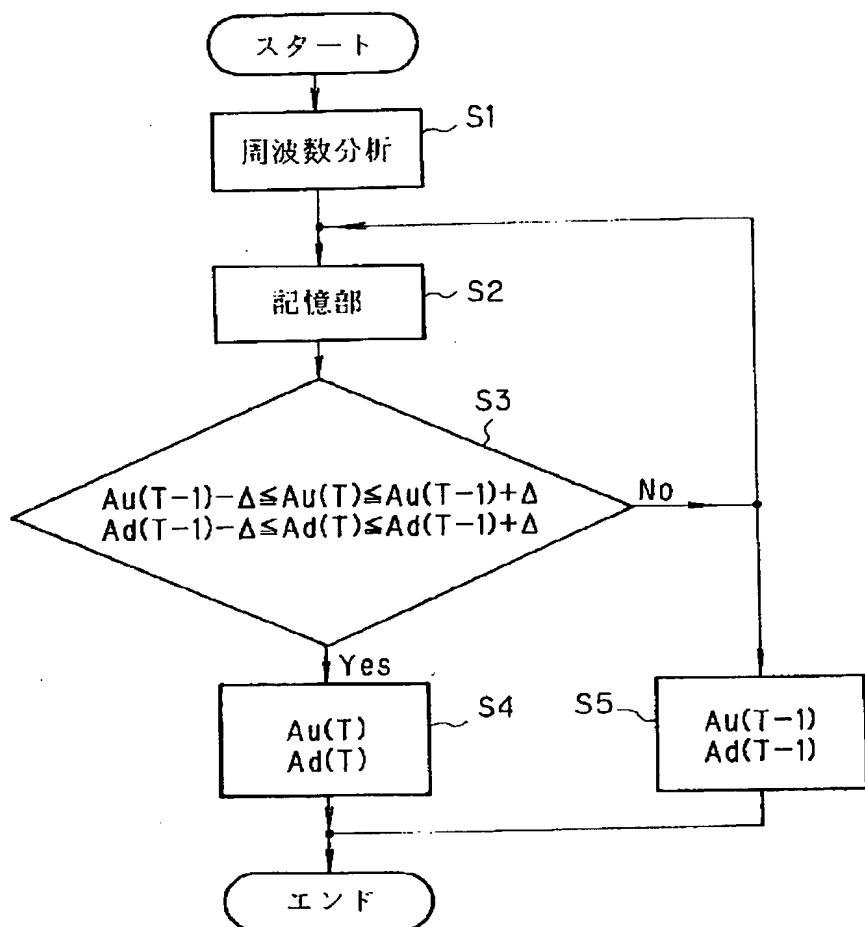


(b)



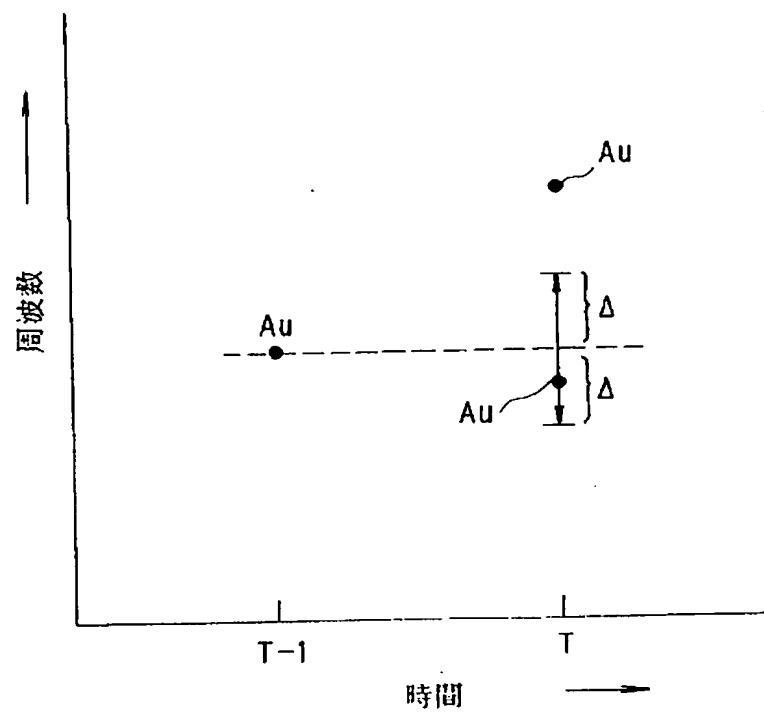
【図4】

図3に示す信号処理部による信号処理のフローチャート



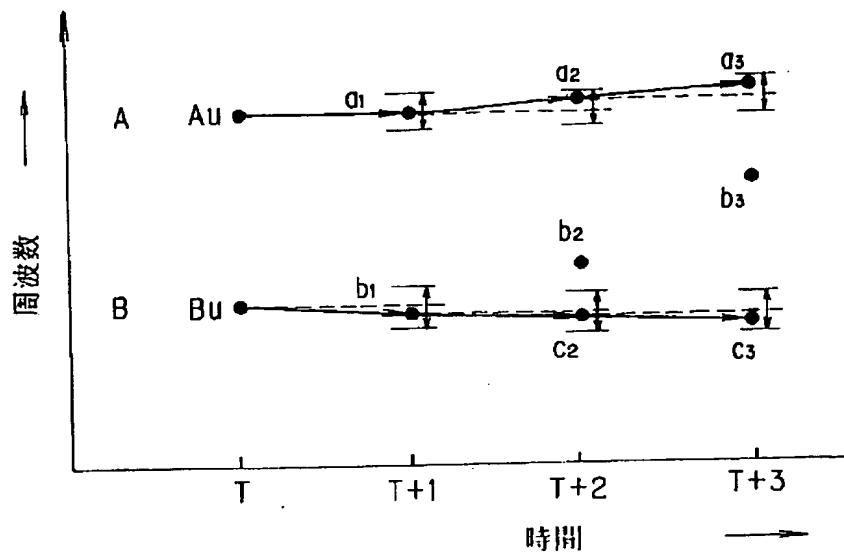
【図5】

図4のフローチャートで処理される信号の状態を示す図



【図6】

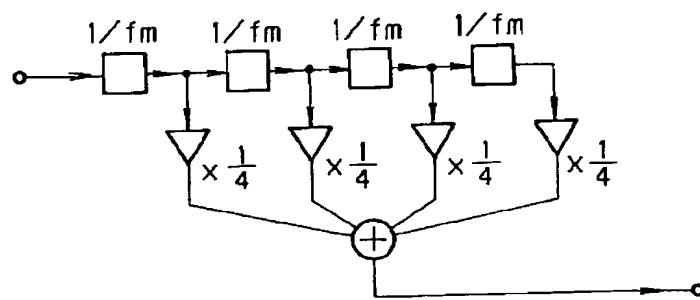
複数の目標の場合に処理される信号の状態を示す図



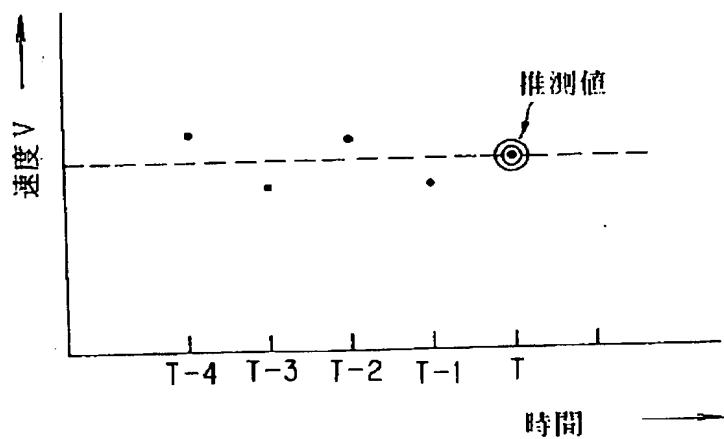
【図7】

(11)及び(12)式から得られた速度信号Vから
予測速度VOを推定する回路

(a)



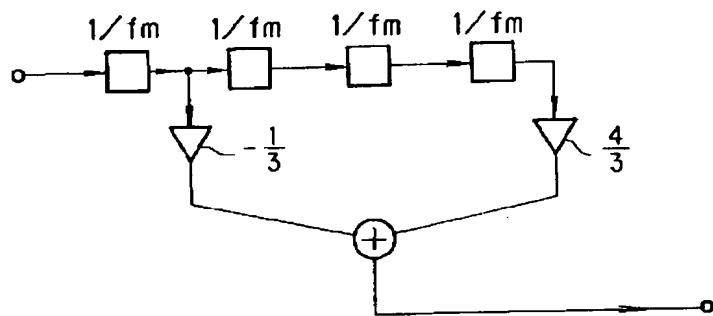
(b)



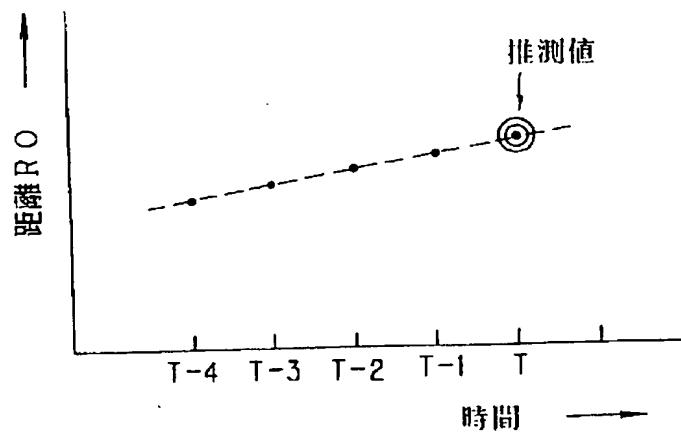
【図8】

(11)及び(12)式から得られた距離信号R_Oから
予測信号R_{OO}を推定する回路

(a)



(b)



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(43) [Date of Publication] June 8, Heisei 5 (1993)
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measuring device
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G01S 13/34 8940-5J
[Request for Examination] Un-asking.
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(71) [Applicant]
[Identification Number] 000237592
[Name] FUJITSU ten incorporated company
[Address] 1-2-28, Goshō-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken
(72) [Inventor(s)]
[Name] Kamimura Masatsugu
[Address] 1-2-28, Goshō-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken Inside of
FUJITSU ten incorporated company
(72) [Inventor(s)]
[Name] Island Nobukazu
[Address] 1-2-28, Goshō-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken Inside of
FUJITSU ten incorporated company
(72) [Inventor(s)]
[Name] Yasuki ****
[Address] 1-2-28, Goshō-dori, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo-ken Inside of
FUJITSU ten incorporated company
(74) [Attorney]

[Patent Attorney]

[Name] Aoki ** (besides four persons)

[Translation done.]

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Epitome

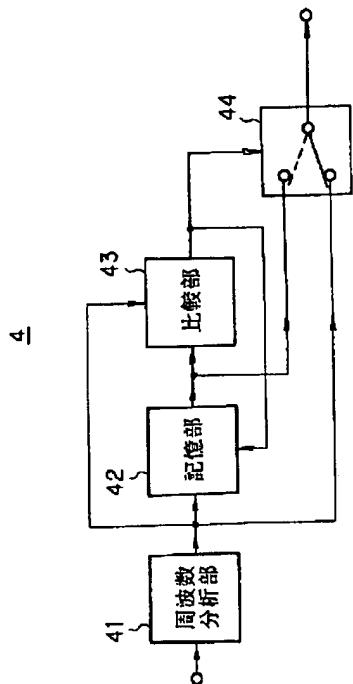
(57) [Abstract]

[Objects of the Invention] This invention performs frequency modulation to the sending signal of a continuous wave radar, and faces it receiving the reflective signal from a target to coincidence, and measuring distance and a rate, and, for variation and this reason, the peak frequency of the beat signal measured by the noise etc. carries out the purpose for distance and a rate preventing becoming unstable. In this invention, the signal processor especially to two or more targets is mentioned.

[Elements of the Invention] In a millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device, carry out frequency analysis of the beat signal, and are a rise [of the frequency of frequency modulation], and descent side, and it asks for a peak frequency, respectively. When this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on the last number wave number of peak peripheries and this peak frequency cannot be found [frequency / this / peak] in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face in distance and a rate, the last peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate. About the peak frequency by the side of the rise over two or more targets, and descent, it asks similarly. This frequency is predicted setting a rate while measuring as constant, and this is used as last peak frequency.

[Translation done.]

図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図



[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device which performs frequency modulation to the sending signal of the sending signal of a continuous wave radar, carries out repeatedly suitably, and

finds distance and a rate from the beat signal of an input signal and a sending signal Carry out frequency analysis of said beat signal, and are a rise [of the frequency of said frequency modulation], and descent side, and it asks for a peak frequency, respectively. When this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on the last peak frequency The millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device characterized by using this last peak frequency in order to derive distance and a rate when this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face.

[Claim 2] When this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on this last number wave number of peak peripheries about the peak frequency by the side of the rise over two or more targets, and descent The millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device according to claim 1 which uses this last peak frequency in order to derive distance and a rate when this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face.

[Claim 3] A rate while measuring this peak frequency and this last number wave number of peak peripheries is set constant. When this frequency is predicted, this frequency is compared with this forecast and this peak frequency is in the range of this predetermined width of face centering on this last number wave number of peak peripheries The millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device according to claim 1 which uses this last peak frequency in order to derive distance and a rate when this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face.

[Claim 4] The millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device according to claim 3 which finds this distance and rate by line type prediction, respectively from two or more past distance and rates which were obtained from the beat signal of an input signal and a sending signal, and guesses the prediction peak frequency by the side of this rise and descent from this distance and rate.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device for performing frequency modulation to the sending signal of a continuous wave radar, receiving the reflective signal from a target to coincidence, and measuring distance and a rate. For variation and this reason, the peak frequency of the beat signal measured [especially] by the noise etc. by this invention carries out the purpose for distance and a rate preventing becoming unstable.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As a technique about the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device of such [conventionally] a field, there were some which were indicated by the "radar technique" (corporation: Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers). When frequency modulation is performed to the sending signal of the sending signal of a continuous wave radar, it carries out repeatedly suitably and an input signal and a beat are taken, beat frequency f is $f = 4 R \cdot f_m - \Delta f / c$. -- (1)

It can express by carrying out. In the distance to a target, and f_m , the repeat frequency of frequency modulation and Δf express frequency deviation width of face, and, as for R, c expresses the velocity of light here. Therefore, if beat frequency f is obtained, the distance to a target will be found.

[0003] Next, the Doppler frequency f_p is overlapped on the beat signal frequency f in the case of the target which fixed the beat signal frequency f by the relation between a sending signal and an input signal according to the Doppler effect when the target was moving, the direction changes a rise (up) or descent (down) by turns for every modulation cycle, and they are $f_p = 2 f_0 \cdot V/c$ about the Doppler frequency f_p . -- (2)

When f_0 expresses with transmitted center frequency the point size of $f_0=N/fs$ and N :FFT (fast-Fourier-transform machine), fs :sampling frequency, and relative velocity with V :target and is **(ed) with it here, a beat signal's rise side and descent can express the frequency of ** as follows to a target.

$$[0004] fu(up) = f - fp \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$fd(down) = f + fp \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

Therefore, it is if fu (up) and fd (down) are separately measured for every half cycle of a modulation. $f = \{fu(up) + fd(down)\}/2 \quad \text{--- (5)}$
 $fp = \{fu(up) - fd(down)\}/2 \quad \text{--- (6)}$

It can carry out, and a signal can be processed, namely, a target distance and a target rate can be separately found from this f and fp , respectively.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in the conventional millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device, when a target was single, in order that the wave of an above-mentioned beat signal might make a sine wave, pulse count of this beat signal was carried out, and distance etc. was measured every dozens msec(s). However, the problem that variation arises [the above-mentioned sine wave by the number of the targets which will move if it calculates only by the live data of a moment and a moment although it is used carrying the conventional millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device in an automobile and a measurement result is taken out] in the measurement result of this beat signal according to distortion and the reflective condition in a target, and a rate and a distance display become unstable is **.

[0006] therefore, this invention -- the above-mentioned technical problem -- taking an example -- counting of a beat signal -- it aims at offering the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device which prevents variation to measurement and can display distance and a rate on stability.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve said trouble, this invention performs frequency modulation to the sending signal of the sending signal of a continuous wave radar, performs it repeatedly suitably, carries out frequency analysis of said beat signal using a fast-Fourier-transform machine (FFT) in the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device which finds distance and a rate from the beat signal of an input signal and a sending signal, is a rise [of the frequency of said frequency modulation], and descent side, and asks for

a peak frequency, respectively. This peak frequency analysis is continuously performed for every modulation period. When this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate when this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on the last number wave number of peak peripheries, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face, this last peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate. moreover, when this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on this last number wave number of peak peripheries similarly about the peak frequency by the side of the rise over two or more targets, and descent. When this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face, this last peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate. Furthermore, a rate while measuring this peak frequency and this last number wave number of peak peripheries is set constant. When this frequency is predicted, this frequency is compared with this forecast and this peak frequency is in the range of this predetermined width of face centering on this last number wave number of peak peripheries. When this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face, this last peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate. Conversely, this distance and rate are found by line type prediction from two or more past distance and rates, respectively, and you may make it predict the peak frequency by the side of this rise and descent from this distance and rate.

[0008]

[Function] When this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on the last number wave number of peak peripheries according to the millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device of this invention. When this peak frequency is used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency cannot be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face. Once the result of FFT of a beat signal catches a target also for rose TSUITE under the effect of a noise etc. by using this last peak frequency in order to derive distance and a rate, the distance and the rate which were stabilized in order to take correspondence for a peak frequency on the basis of it can be obtained. Moreover, the information that the same target is caught can also be acquired. By making it the same also about the peak frequency by the side of the rise over two or

more targets, and descent, the distance and the rate which were stabilized to all the peak frequencies caught by FFT can be derived. Furthermore, since this frequency is predicted setting a rate while measuring this peak frequency and this last number wave number of peak peripheries as constant and it was made to compare this frequency with this forecast Since the peak frequency in the meantime is predicted even if the last peak frequency is continuously stabilized by rose TSUITE with a forecast in a noise etc. and a noise etc. is lost after that, this peak frequency is caught in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face, also after that, it is stabilized, and distance and a rate can be offered. Predictability improves by predicting the peak frequency by the side of this rise and descent from two or more past distance and rates.

[0009]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing below. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the whole millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device configuration concerning the example of this invention. The millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device shown in this Fig. The sensor 1 which transmits the continuous wave signal of a triangular wave modulation, mixes this and the input signal reflected by the target, and forms a beat signal, The low pass filter 2 from which a high region signal is removed so that the signal of this sensor 1 may not start a clinch when it samples, The A/D (Analog to Digital Converter) converter 3 which changes the analog signal from this low pass filter 2 into a digital signal, It is DSP (Digital Signal Processor) in order to carry out frequency analysis of the beat signal changed into the digital signal from this A/D converter 3 and to process to the signal of distance and a rate. The signal-processing section 4 constituted, The controller 5 which performs control for displaying the distance and rate data which were obtained in this signal-processing section 4, and the display 6 which displays the data controlled by this controller 5 are included.

[0010] Drawing 2 is drawing showing formation of the output signal of the sensor of drawing 1 . As the continuous line of this Fig. (a) shows, the sending signal of continuation of a triangular wave modulation is transmitted from a sensor 1, and the signal reflected by the target as a dotted line showed is received by the sensor 1. As furthermore shown in this Fig. (b), it is formed with the mixer which is the rise side of a triangular wave modulation, and is a beat signal f_u and descent side, and the beat signal f_d does not illustrate. In addition, the notation used for this Fig. and the sign are the same as that of what was

explained with the conventional technique.

[0011] Drawing 3 is drawing showing the configuration of the signal-processing section shown in drawing 1 . The frequency-analysis section 41 which analyzes the frequency of the beat signal from this A/D converter 3 by FFT (fast-Fourier-transform machine) at spacing which this signal-processing section 4 set to the unit time amount $1/fm$ about the repeat frequency fm of frequency modulation as shown in this Fig., The storage section 42 which memorizes the peak frequencies Au and Ad by the side of the rise which it is as a result of [of the beat signal which was analyzed in this frequency-analysis section 41, and was searched for] analysis, and descent, The comparator 43 which compares the peak frequency from this frequency-analysis section 41 with the last peak frequency of this storage section 42, and the switch section 44 which outputs the output signal from this storage section 42 when the signal from this frequency-analysis section 41 is usually outputted and there is a control signal from this comparator 43 are included.

[0012] Drawing 4 is the flow chart of signal processing by the signal-processing section shown in drawing 3 . As shown in this Fig., a peak frequency is called for in this frequency-analysis section 41 (step 1), and renewal of storage of this peak frequency is carried out in this storage section 42 (step 2). It judges whether $Au(T)$ inputted this time from this frequency-analysis section 41 and $Ad(T)$ are compared with $Au(T-1)$ and $Ad(T-1)$ which were inputted last time from this storage section 42, and the following type is filled with this comparator 43.

[0013]

$$Au(T-1)-\delta \leq Au(T) \leq Au(T-1)+\delta \quad (7)$$

$$Ad(T-1)-\delta \leq Ad(T) \leq Ad(T-1)+\delta \quad (8)$$

T is time amount measured by the above-mentioned unit time amount $1/fm$ here. Furthermore, as long as δ is determined in consideration of this variation of $Au(T)$ and $Ad(T)$ and the noise which may change "Be alike if a target moves relatively between this unit time amount $1/fm$ ", for example, converts δ into distance, it may be set as about 2m (step 3). This responds to the distance to which a target moves the relative velocity between automobiles as 100km/h and $1/fm=50msec$ in the meantime being equivalent to about 1.4m. If the above-mentioned formula is filled, $Au(T)$ inputted into the latter part this time and $Ad(T)$ will be sent out (step 4). Conversely, if the above-mentioned formula is not filled, $Au(T)$ inputted this time, $Au(T-1)$ inputted last time instead of $Ad(T)$, and $Ad(T-1)$ are sent out to the latter part by this switch section 44 (step 5). In this case, in this storage section 42, instead of this $Au(T)$ and $Ad(T)$, $Au(T-1)$ and $Ad(T-1)$ are memorized,

and it becomes the criteria of the next comparison.

[0014] Drawing 5 is drawing showing the condition of the signal processed with the flow chart of drawing 4 . if it summarizes explaining only a rise side and referring to this Fig., in order to make the above-mentioned signal processing easy to understand and this Fig. has this signal in predetermined width of face as compared with the last signal -- this signal -- the right and decision -- it excepts noting that it is influenced of the noise, if this signal cannot be found in predetermined width of face, although this is used. Therefore, once a target is caught, since correspondence of the peak of a frequency is taken on the basis of it, it is stabilized, and a result can be caught and the information that the same target is caught can also be acquired.

[0015] Although aimed at the case where a target is single, in the above explanation, it is applicable even if it is the case where a target is plurality. The explanation is given to below. Targets A and B are caught at the time of $t=T$, and suppose that they were the peak frequency (A_u , A_d), and (B_u , B_d). Drawing 6 is drawing showing the condition of the signal which is processed in the case of two or more targets. This Fig. shows the peak frequency by the side of a rise, the peak frequencies a_1 and b_1 in $t=T+1$ are obtained, and it is $A_u(T)$. - $\Delta \leq a_1 \leq A_u(T) + \Delta$ Since $A_u(T) + \Delta$ is filled, the peak frequency a_1 corresponds to Target A. Similarly, b_1 corresponds to Target B. Targets A and c₃ are [a₂ / targets A and c₂] equivalent to Target B at $t=T+2$ and the time of $T+3$ for targets B and a₃ below. Processing with the same said of a descent side is performed, and in order, supposing the things corresponding to x₁, x₂, y₃, and Target B in the thing corresponding to Target A are y₁, z₂, and z₃, it is as follows.

[0016]

$t : T \ T+1 \ T+2 \ T+3$ Target A : (A_u , A_d) (a_1 , x_1) (a_2 , x_2) (a_3 , y_3)

Target B : (B_u , B_d) (b_1 , y_1) (c_2 , z_2) (c_3 , z_3)

By the upper type (5) and (6), f and fp are calculated in each combination, distance and a rate are stabilized from this, and it is obtained. Although b₁ and b₂ which are in a rise side in drawing 6 do not belong to Targets A and B, either but they are understood also as a new target, since there is no peak frequency corresponding to a descent side, it is judged as a noise. In this way, by the former, although decision was difficult in to which target it belongs when there were two or more measured peak frequencies, it is stabilized by this example that it is a thing to the same target, and it could recognize.

[0017] Although the above explanation compared this peak frequency and the last peak frequency directly, since this peak frequency is judged to

be continuously based on a noise and the last peak frequency is not updated, there is a possibility that this peak frequency next may not be based on a noise, and a true thing may also stop also going into the range of Above delta. Therefore, this peak frequency is predicted as follows from the last peak frequency, and this forecast is compared with this peak frequency.

[0018] From the above-mentioned formula (5) and (6), when direct distance and a rate are found, it is as follows.

$$R = (c/(4\Delta f)), (N/f_s), \text{ and } (f_u + f_d) \quad \text{--- (9)}$$

$$V = (c - f_s)/(4, f_0, \text{ and } N), (N/f_s), \text{ and } (f_u - f_d) \quad \text{--- (10)}$$

In addition, an underline part is normalized by FFT frequency resolution.

[0019] Therefore, distance R and a rate V are omitted as follows, and can be expressed.

$$R = a - (f_u + f_d) \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

$$V = b - (f_u - f_d) \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

a and b are constants obtained from (9) and (10) types here.

$$a = (c/(4\Delta f)) \text{ and } (N/f_s) \quad \text{--- (13)}$$

$$b = (c - f_s)/(4, f_0, \text{ and } N) (N/f_s) \quad \text{--- (14)}$$

Then, when the measuring time from last time to this time is set to Δt , setting a rate V as constant, distance R_0 can be expressed with the following formula.

$$R_0 = V \cdot \Delta t + R \quad \text{--- (15)}$$

Therefore, if the peak frequency by the side of the rise acquired this time and descent is set to f_{u1} and f_{d1} , respectively, R_0 and V will become the following formula.

$$R_0 = a - (f_{u1} + f_{d1}) \quad \text{--- (16)}$$

$$V = b - (f_{u1} - f_{d1}) \quad \text{--- (17)}$$

$$\text{This} = (f_{u1} + f_{d1}) R_0/a \quad \text{--- (18)}$$

$$(f_{u1} - f_{d1}) = V/b \quad \text{--- (19)}$$

$$\text{It is here. } R_0 = a - (f_u + f_d) + \Delta t - b \text{ and } (f_u - f_d) \quad \text{--- (20)}$$

$$\text{Therefore, (18) and (19) types } f_{u1} = 1/2 - (R_0/a - V/b)$$

$$= 1/2 - (f_u + f_d + (b/a) - \Delta t - (f_u - f_d))$$

$$- (f_u - f_d))$$

$$= f_u + (b/2a) - \Delta t - (f_u - f_d) \quad \text{--- (21)} \quad f_{d1} = 1/2 - (R_0/a + V/b)$$

$$= 1/2 - (f_u + f_d + (b/a) - \Delta t - (f_u - f_d))$$

$$+ (f_u - f_d))$$

= $f_d + (b/2a) - \Delta t - (f_u - f_d) \quad \text{--- (22)}$ These forecasts f_{u1} and f_{d1} are made to calculate by the comparator 43 of drawing 3, and you may make it compare this with this peak frequency as last peak frequency. The stability of measurement of the peak frequency to a target increases in this way.

[0021] Next, a means to improve the precision of forecasts ful and fd1 is explained. The change is small about the result which there is variation and should actually be obtained on the other hand under the effect of a noise etc. in the result of FFT of a beat signal. Therefore, a means to carry out filtering of the past data or the result by several blocks, and to aim at stability of measurement combining the data of the result is explained below.

[0022] Drawing 7 shows the circuit which presumes the prediction speed signal V0 from the speed signal V acquired from (11) and (12) types. Four delay machines which carry out series connection since the circuit shown in this Fig. (a) consists of FIR filters and only the unit time amount $1/fm$ is delayed in a signal as an example, respectively, it connects with the output of each ***** -- having -- every -- a total -- several -- it consists of a multiplier which has one fourth, and an adder adding the output of each *****, and as this shows to this Fig. (b), the speed signal V0 in T can be predicted from the speed signal of the past time amount T-4, T-3, T-2, and T-1.

[0023] Drawing 8 shows the circuit which presumes the prediction distance signal R00 from the distance signal R0 acquired from (11) and (12) types. Four delay machines which carry out series connection since the circuit shown in this Fig. (a) consists of FIR filters and only the unit time amount $1/fm$ is delayed in a signal as an example, respectively, it connects with the output of the delay machine of a first stage, and the output of the delay machine of the last stage from an input side -- having -- every -- a total -- several, as it consists of a multiplier which has $-1/3$ and $4/3$, and an adder adding the output of each ***** and this shows to this Fig. (b) As what has linearity, the data based on the past distance signal can predict the distance signal R00 in T in a short time from the speed signal of the past time amount T-4, T-3, T-2, and T-1. By calculating (16) and (17) to ful and fd1 about the speed signal V0 and the distance signal R00 which were acquired by carrying out for coming, the precision of a forecast will improve further.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, when this peak frequency is in the range of the predetermined width of face centering on the last number wave number of peak peripheries according to this invention Since this last peak frequency was used in order to derive distance and a rate when this peak frequency was used in order to derive distance and a rate, and this peak frequency could not be found in the range of the above-mentioned predetermined width of face, a stable distance and the stable rate can be obtained. Moreover, the same effectiveness is similarly

acquired to each target also about the peak frequency by the side of the rise over two or more targets, and descent. Furthermore, since distance and a rate were obtained like the above as this frequency was predicted setting a rate while measuring this peak frequency and this last number wave number of peak peripheries as constant and this frequency was compared with this forecast, stability increases.

[Translation done.]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
 3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.
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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the whole millimeter wave radar distance rate measuring device configuration concerning the example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing formation of the output signal of the sensor of drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the configuration of the signal-processing section shown in drawing 1 .

[Drawing 4] It is the flow chart of signal processing by the signal-processing section shown in drawing 3 .

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the condition of the signal processed with the flow chart of drawing 4 .

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the condition of the signal which is processed in the case of two or more targets.

[Drawing 7] (18) And the circuit which searches for the speed signal V used for (19) types is shown.

[Drawing 8] (18) And the circuit which searches for the distance signal R0 used for (19) types is shown.

[Description of Notations]

1 -- Sensor

2 -- Low pass filter
3 -- A/D converter
4 -- Signal-processing section
5 -- Controller
6 -- Drop
41 -- Frequency-analysis section
42 -- Storage section
43 -- Comparator
44 -- Switch section

[Translation done.]

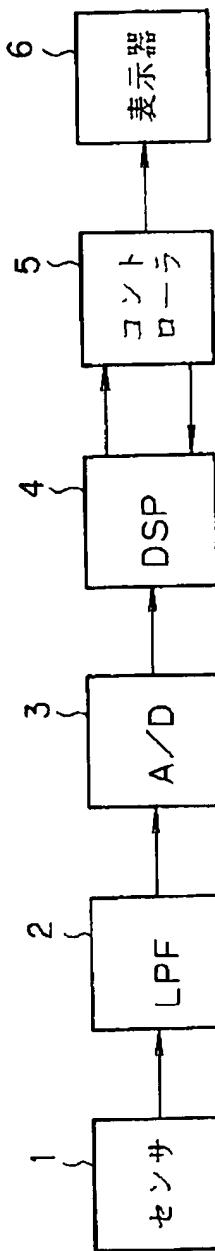
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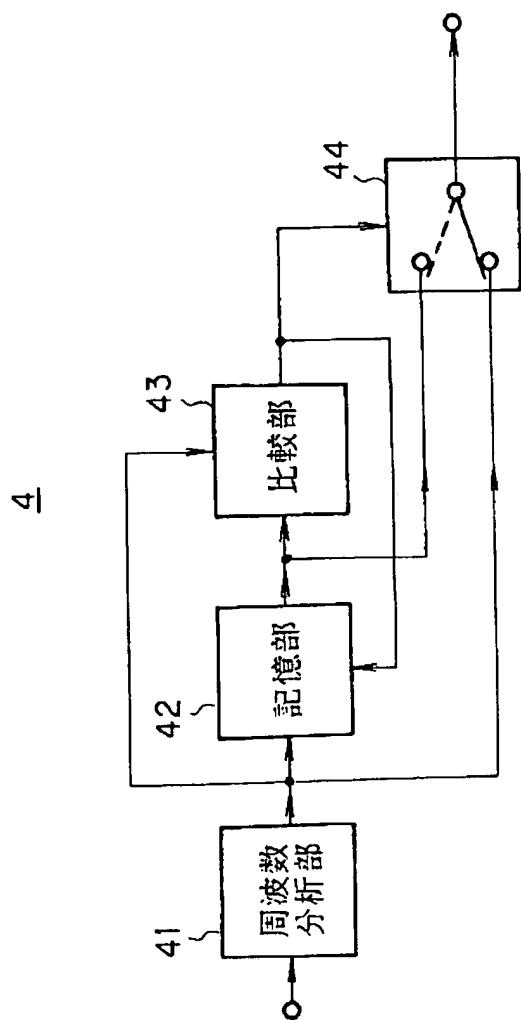
DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]
本発明の実施例に係るミリ波レーダ距離速度
測定装置の全体構成を示す図



[Drawing 3]

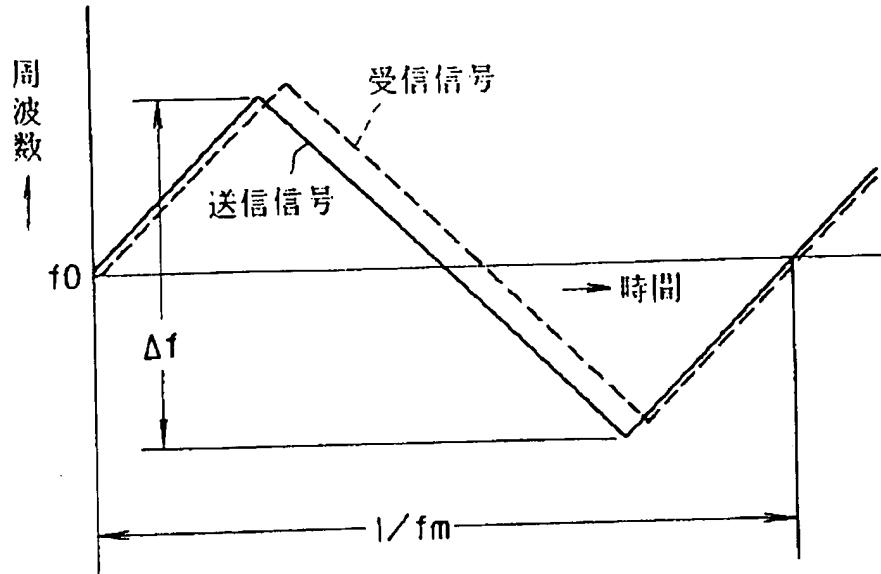
図1に示す信号処理部の構成を示す図



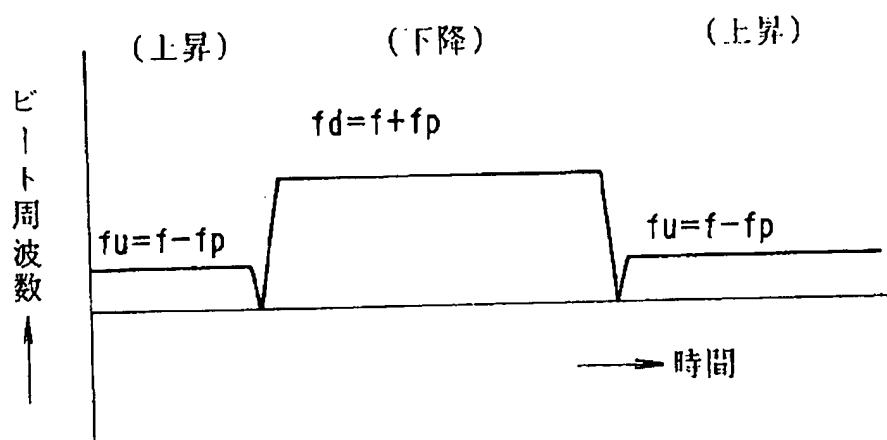
[Drawing 2]

図1のセンサの出力信号の形成を示す図

(a)

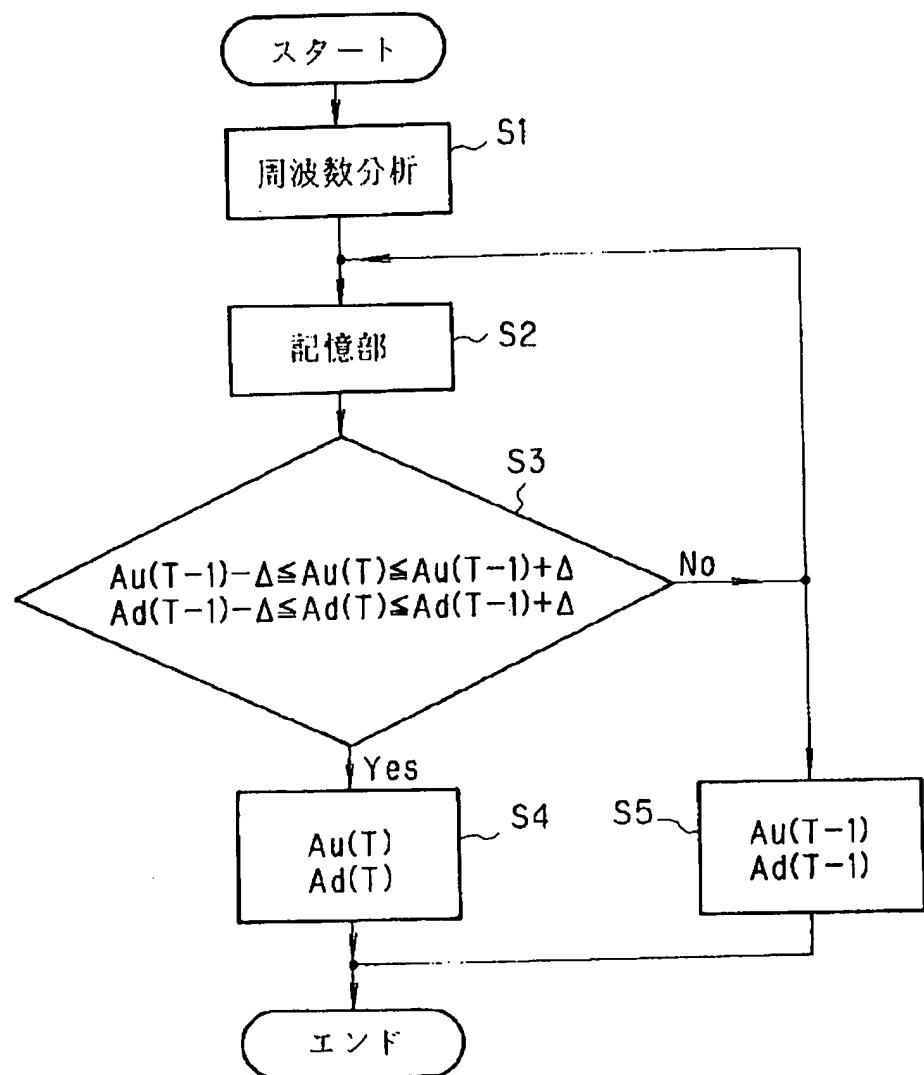


(b)



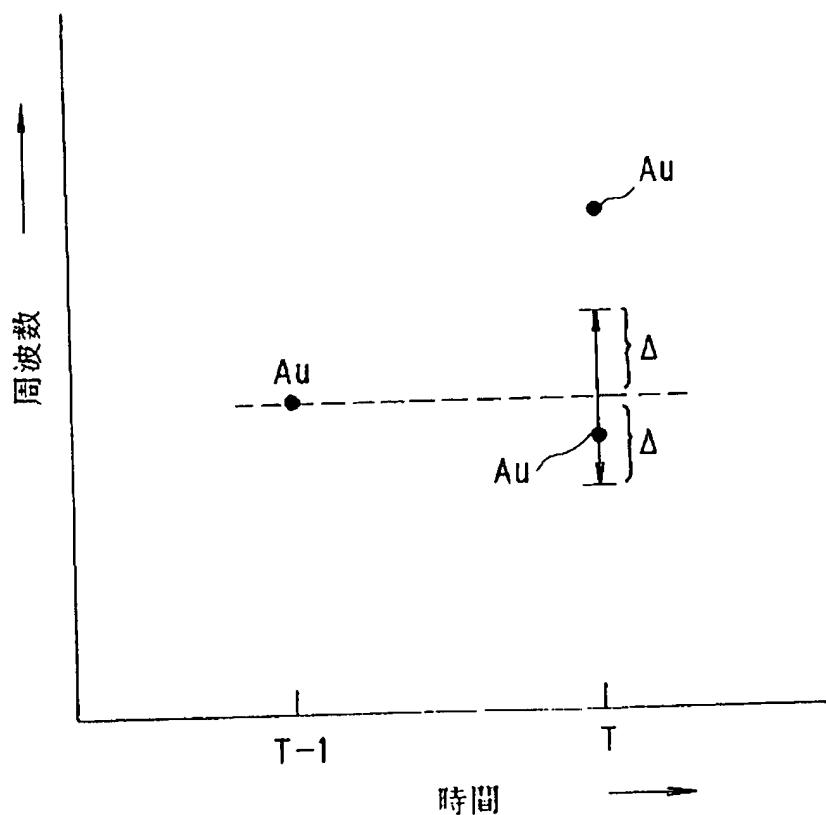
[Drawing 4]

図3に示す信号処理部による信号処理のフローチャート



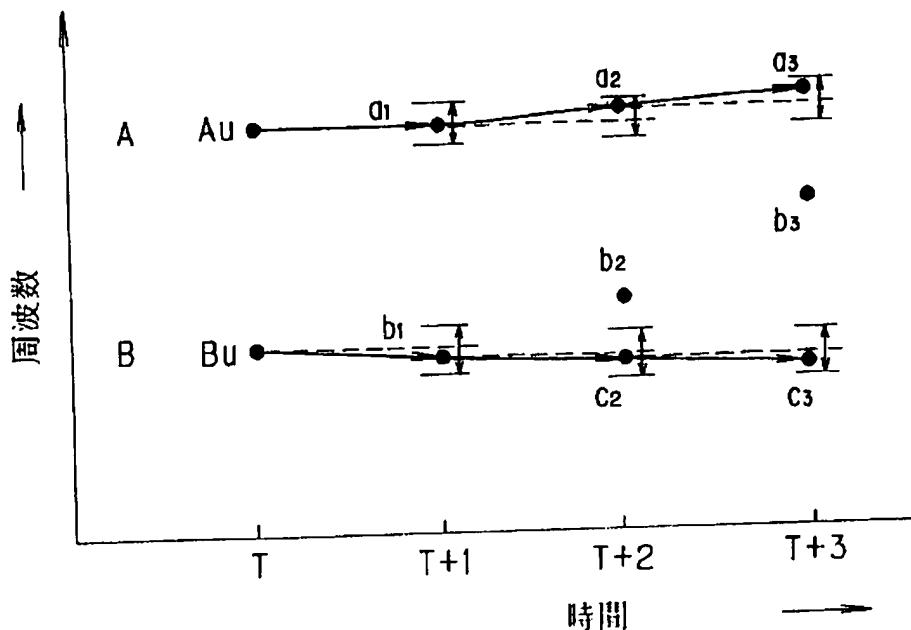
[Drawing 5]

図4のフローチャートで処理される信号の状態を示す図



[Drawing 6]

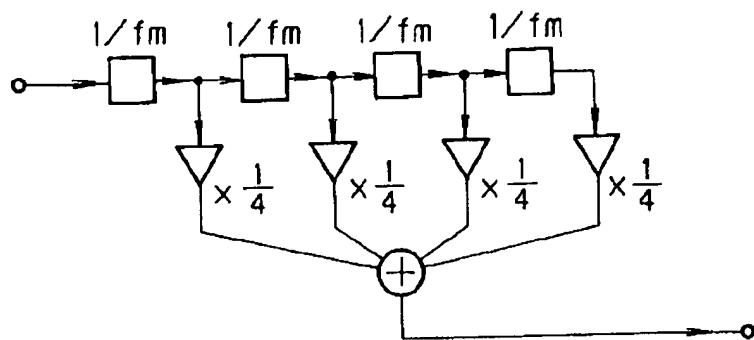
複数の目標の場合に処理される信号の状態を示す図



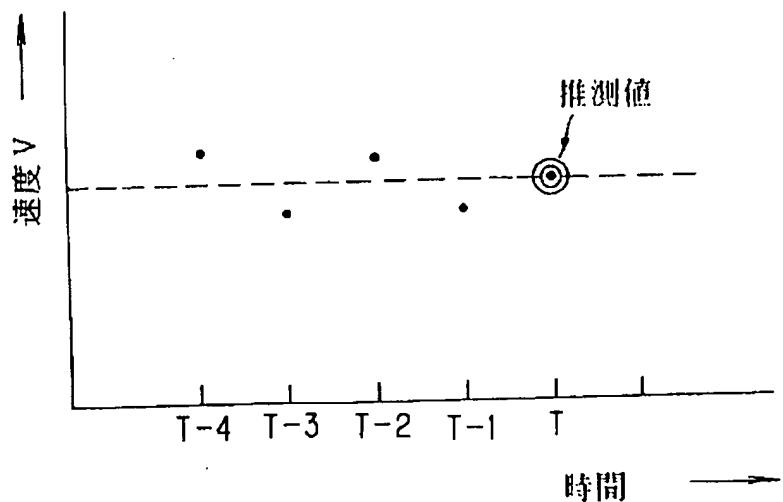
[Drawing 7]

(11)及び(12)式から得られた速度信号Vから
予測速度VOを推定する回路

(a)



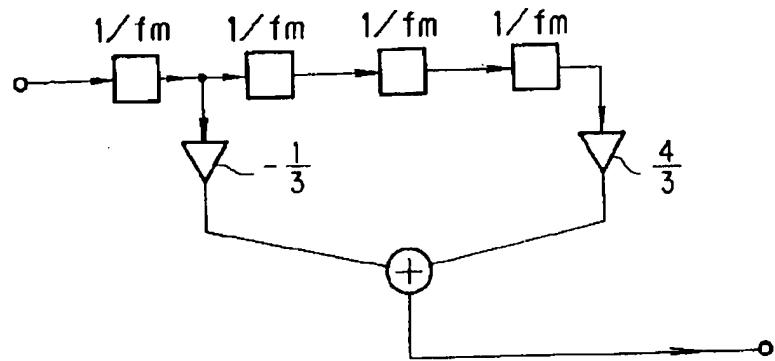
(b)



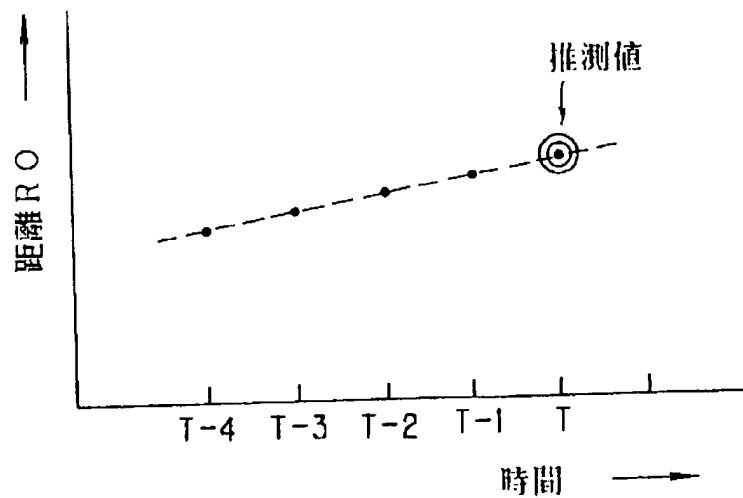
[Drawing 8]

(11)及び(12)式から得られた距離信号 R_O から
予測信号 \hat{R}_O を推定する回路

(a)



(b)



[Translation done.]